

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Mr. Editor: Is it true that the American residents of "Hawaii Nei" are circulating a petition that the American who proposed to change the nationality in case of the election of Grover Cleveland be requested to do so any way.

The Lahaina Road Board.

Mr. Editor: In the GAZETTE of November 20th I noticed a reply to "Mechanic," by Mr. W. Y. Horner. That gentleman seems to construe my statements to suit his own convenience. The road Mr. Horner refers to, that cost \$300, was built for his benefit, and with the repairing of roads in and around his cane lands and the town of Lahaina has cost the public nearer five times \$300. In fact the Road Board has been engaged more or less on the above works since they took charge. And here is a stretch of Government road running about thirty miles in extent from the above seat of operation, and not a dollar has been spent on it. In fact the Road Board has not passed over any of it since the week they got their commission, and it is dangerous to life to pass over it, especially the pails, which are a disgrace.

I understood the Deputy Sheriff was chairman and secretary of the Road Board, and, if so, what right had he to close up the old Government road and build a new one, because Mr. Horner (only) desired it? There is a law provided for the altering of roads (Section 184 of the Civil Code, clause 1) which I refer to. If the chairman and secretary, etc., had got a trench run along the side of the road which is now closed up, with that plover he speaks of, and put the excavations on the middle of the road, there would not have been a better road in the district. In regard to Mr. Horner's sympathy, I need not say. "Money mania" is a common complaint, but it is a bad case when the brain is affected. I would advise a doctor to be sent out and take its disposition, as it has a short, "kinky" life to live—I mean Mr. Horner's new road. I think that if any man gets his private interest mixed up with that of the public, it is the duty of every taxpayer to know the ways and whereof, no matter if he lives in a "mountain home" or a "beach home."

Lahaina, Nov. 24, 1888.

That Offending Circular.

Mr. Editor: As one of "those who," through the medium of a letter which you kindly published for me some few weeks since, "urged its introduction"—that is, the introduction of a regulation whereby the accredited representatives of all denominations should have facilities afforded them whereby they would be free to impart religious instruction periodically to those people in the state schools whose parents or guardians might desire it—may I be allowed space for some brief comments on your editorial criticism of the recent circular of the Board of Education, which do not commend themselves to my judgment as being so clear and specific in their application as the circumstances demand.

That the circular is inconsistent is readily conceded. That fact is so obvious as scarcely to need demonstration. But the particular point where it is so is not indicated. Your condemnation is a wholesale one. You have failed to recognize that the regulations which the circular conveys are two in number and essentially different in their nature—that the one is a direct infringement of the principle of religious liberty and that the other is not.

To make it incumbent upon public school teachers to open proceedings with the repetition of the Lord's Prayer is an arbitrary introduction of sectarian teaching into the state curriculum, whilst the intention of the law is that it shall be unsectarian. The transgression of principle in this case may be one of small degree, yet, as you say, it is the thin end of the wedge.

But where is the objection in the other case? To give a man permission to do a thing is no infringement of his liberty, neither does the particular thing in question affect the liberties of those who do not choose to avail themselves of it. It entails no expense upon the tax-payers; hat item is borne by those who may utilize the privilege. It does not curtail the hours of study devoted to secular instruction. It entails no extra duties, except those of common courtesy, upon the teachers employed by the Government. It neither affects nor tends to affect anyone but the individuals concerned. The objections to religious teaching in public schools have their foundation in the element of unfairness which it embodies—the application of common funds to class purposes. But under this provision that element is not present. All are placed upon one level. No privilege is accorded to one class which is not equally accessible to all. Which ever way it is viewed there is absolutely no violation of the sacred principle of religious liberty.

You have said it is a concession where none was needed. We, at least, have evidence that two important sections of the community were dissatisfied at the absence of religious teaching, for presumably the Roman Catholic Bishop and the "Protestant Layman" are representative writers, and your present correspondent, who is allied to neither in his views upon this subject, ventured humbly to suggest the panacea, which the Board in its wisdom has since adopted, as a way out of the difficulty. If anyone has been wronged thereby, who is it and in what way has the wrong been done?

Hawaiian Society.

Mr. Editor: I noticed the interesting correspondence between "One of the Fellows," and if your space will permit I would like to take a hand in the controversy. This social question which they find some difficulty in settling is one which has baffled the skill of some of the brightest and cleverest of men, and probably will never be satisfactorily settled this side of the millennium, so they must not be discouraged if they find no solution to the problem. Indeed were

they to do so, they would earn the gratitude of the whole human race.

There is no doubt that much can be said on both sides of this question and possibly something done, but that will be when mankind in general lend their aid; no one single person can accomplish it. Mr. "One of the Fellows" argument seems to me to be fair, reasonable, and just, and the high moral standard which he has set for himself, and which he expects others to follow, certainly does him credit and well it would be for all if they would follow his example. But while I agree that his premises are sound, still I know that society is itself to blame for many of the moral wrecks which are so frequently seen.

I will give an illustration. A young man arrives here, and intends to remain. He is honest, and of good moral character, and possibly a gentlemanly appearance. Now if his conduct remains correct, he will soon get an invitation to some of the social gatherings, but how is he received? This depends; if poor and obscure little notice will be taken of him by any one. The hostess may possibly greet him kindly, then leave him to his own resources, which usually at that moment seem to amount to nothing. The rest of the company seem to ignore his presence entirely; they are so utterly interested in their own pleasure and their old friends that they find no time to devote a moment to strangers. It does not seem to occur to them that he has any call upon their sympathy or attention. They have all the social pleasures of home, friends, and happiness, and forget to think of others. The young man, feeling himself thus ignored, soon finds an opportunity to leave the room and takes himself to the veranda, where he makes another faint effort to be sociable, but to no purpose. No one asks him if he is enjoying himself, or if they can introduce him to anyone, or takes any interest in him whatever. Then he will probably slip away, feeling abashed, heart sick and more lonely than ever.

This occurs again, and perhaps again; then he goes no more; he feels society has no use for him, so he finds more congenial company, though less respectable, and sinks never perhaps to rise again. God help him. This is no fancy picture, but is one drawn from life and unfortunately there are only too many instances that could be mentioned, where young men have been driven from society simply because they were poor.

Again, society sets up a tribunal to try some person on hearsay evidence and return a verdict—ostracism. He is ostracized for some fancied wrong or error. It matters not whether he is innocent or guilty, he is left to sink or swim. They care nothing. Many more instances could be given, but these are sufficient to show that a little prevention is better than a great deal of cure. And although nothing can be done to save those that are utterly lost, something may be done to save others from falling.

OBSERVER.

Religious Schools.

Mr. Editor: Your able leader in this morning's issue, in which you so courteously reply to my last communication, is certainly not open to the charges which I ventured to lay against those which preceded it. It is both clear and specific in its application, and my object in troubling you again is not for the sake of having the last word, but rather to further elucidate the subject, which the present discussion has very largely tended to do.

In regard to the regulation of the Board giving certain privileges to denominational teachers, there are at least two questions to be considered—first, is it intrinsically a good theory? and, second, do a majority of the tax-payers desire it?

Though the individual opinion of the present writer would prompt him to give an affirmative answer to the first of these propositions, he readily admits that the regulation would not be justifiable without the sanction of public opinion, and the only really reliable way of arriving at this is through the voice of the Legislature. It is, therefore, to say the least, doubtful whether the action of the Board is admissible under the existing law. But as to its being fraught with danger to the state school system, I can only refer you to the remarks contained in my previous letter. I submit that the absolute equality of the rights of man, be he Jew or Gentile, the due recognition of which forms one of the most distinguishing characteristics of that system, is in no way vitiated by the new departure.

Advertisements.

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For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening powders. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, and palatable and nutritious food. Breads, biscuits, waffles, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported that:

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"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Dr. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D., U. S. Government Chemist.

Advertisements.

THE SPRINGFIELD ROADSTER BICYCLE!

WE STILL HOLD OUR OWN.

Moderate Prices, Good Quality, Hill Climbing, Safety, Speed, are features of merit which are sure to lead.

RECORDS FOR 1888.

L. A. W. met at Baltimore, Md., three victories. Woodstock, Canada, professional track record, May 24. Binghamton, N. Y., one mile safety, and one mile team race. Toronto, Canada, three mile road wheel, and one mile safety race. Rochester, N. Y., one mile, open to all, track record, 2:44; three mile handicap; five mile, open to all, last quarter in 30 seconds—best on record; half mile dash, open to all, 1:15—best competition half mile on record; also, two mile, 6:45 class.

J. R. WELP, of Medina, writes:

"In a club of twenty 18 ride Springfield Roadsters, and still we want more."

REMEMBER OUR HILL CLIMBING RECORDS.

Eagle Rock, New Jersey, 12 times without a dismount. Corey Hill, Boston, 10 times without a dismount. Stickney Hill, Lynn, Mass., one time and return.

SHURMAN AT IT AGAIN.

The members of the Lynn Cycle Club took a trip down to Portland. The party comprised J. H. Young, J. H. Shurman, A. H. Carley, E. G. Bongholz, J. F. Allen, J. F. Dow, J. H. Littlefield, A. W. Lewis and A. Wiswell. On their arrival in Portland, and after a good breakfast at the Preble House, the Portland Wheel Club took the visitors in hand for a run to Puntis Neck, a distance of some fourteen miles. On the way to the party passed Spurwick Hill, an eminence that has never been climbed by a cyclist. To the surprise of the Down Easters, Shurman announced that he would ride up the hill if any one of the Portland men would ride down. This was very promptly agreed to, as the local men thought the hill unrideable. Some of the men rode down the hill, as also did Shurman, and then on arriving at the bottom Shurman turned round and rode to the top, to the amazement of those who had never seen Shurman ride. This was on Sunday, and the achievement of the Lynn man made the locals anxious to see what the visitor could do with the Park Street Hill, a terror to Portland wheelmen, and one that has never been climbed more than twice in succession. So on Monday the party repaired to the hill, and after Carley, Allen and Littlefield had climbed it once and cried enough, Shurman went at it and went up and down six times without a dismount. To say that the Portland men were dumfounded is putting it mildly. Shurman rode his Springfield Roadster. [Will some Portland reader kindly give us the grades of the Spurwick and Park Street Hills, and oblige? EN. BICYCLE WORLD.]

We give you the facts. Draw your own inference. But remember our prices are moderate, our goods warranted against defective material and workmanship for one year; absolutely safe against headers, speedy and a good all around road wheel. CATALOGUE FREE.

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Photograph Albums, Card Albums, Scrap Albums,

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Card Cases, Music Folios and Music Rolls,

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Children's Blocks and Children's A B C Books in great variety. Stereoscopes and Graphoscopes, Stereoscopic views, Fancy Ink Stands, Novelties in Cigar Sets.

Novelties in Bronze and Plush, Whisk Holders, Hammocks, Cabinet Photo Frames, latest styles, I. X. L. Pocket Knives.

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Latest Styles in Ladies' Artistic Stationery.

SETS OF BOOKS such as Thackeray's Works, Scott's Waverley Novels, Geo. Eliot's Works, Dickens, Shakespear, Irving, Tennyson, and others, which

We Guarantee to Sell at Eastern Prices.

Holiday Gift Books in Large Variety. Chatter Box, Nursery, Zig Zag Journeys, St. Nicholas, Baby Hood, Littleone's Annual, Baby's First Step, Jingles and Joys, Merry-Go-Round, Tug of War Series, etc., etc., etc., Lip-pencott's and Raphael, Tuck & Sons series of Choice Booklets.

Wirth Bro's & Whitney's ART NOVELTIES in Xmas Cards!

Sheet Music, Music Books, Music Boxes, Song Folios, Music Instructors, Guitar and Violin Strings, and many things suitable for a nice present.

Call and Examine Goods & Prices before purchasing elsewhere

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Book and Job Printing Establishment

27 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.

General Advertisements.

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Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE
and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.
A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORIENT
Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884 : - \$1,411,894.41
Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms.
A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD
Marine Insurance Company,
—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA
General Insurance Company,
—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the most Reasonable Rates, and on the most Favorable Terms.
1181 ly F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agts.

WASHINGTON
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets Jan. 1st, 1884 : - \$1,595,550.34
Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms.
A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE LION
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
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\$5,000,000.
A. JAEGER, Agent for the Haw'n Is.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF STETTIN—

[ESTABLISHED 1845.]
Capital : - Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery, and Furniture, etc., on the most favorable terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAYABLE HERE.
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Northern Assurance Company.
[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Accumulated Funds : - £3,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to

Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance
In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTHERN," attention is specially drawn to the following:

SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence. **THEO. H. DAVIES,** AGENT.

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LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Agents

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New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.

—OF BOSTON—
Aetna Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HARTFORD—
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1185 —OF SAN FRANCISCO—
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company

—OF—
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1800.
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT DEC. 31, 1886:

1—Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000
2—Subscribed ".....2,000,000
3—Paid up ".....615,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserve as at 31st
December, 1886.....1,788,112
5—Life and Annuity Funds.....1,425,015
6—Revenue Fire Branch.....£29,244
7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches.....628,006

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
1181 ly Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS : - \$31,161,000
NET INCOME : - \$9,000,000
CLAIMS PAID : - \$88,714,000

Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against

FIRE ON BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS
On favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Speciality. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

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General Advertisements.

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AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands.
1210 ly C. BREWER & CO.

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AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands.
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Mutual Life Insurance Company.
—OF NEW YORK—

CASH ASSETS DEC. 31, 1887 : - \$118,806,851.88
Policies issued on the Life, Term Life and Endowment Plan.
S. B. ROSE, General Agent Hawaiian Islands.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT—
(INCORPORATED 1810.)

Total Asst Jan. 1, 1888, \$5,288,843.97.

Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Machinery, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here. **C. O. BERGER,** 1183 Gm Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks.....6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Company.....101,650,000
Total.....Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks.....8,300,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Company.....35,000,000
Total.....Reichsmarks 43,300,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. **H. HACKFELD & CO.** 1189 ly

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